An r-uniform hypergraph H (or an r-graph, for short) is a collection $E = E(H)$ of r-element subsets (called edges) of a set $V = V(H)$ (called vertices). We say an r-graph H is (n, e)-unavoidable if every r- graph with n vertices and e edges must contain H. In this paper we investigate the largest possible number of edges in an (n, e)-unavoidable 3- graph for fixed n ande. We also study the structure of such unavoidable 3- graphs.

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